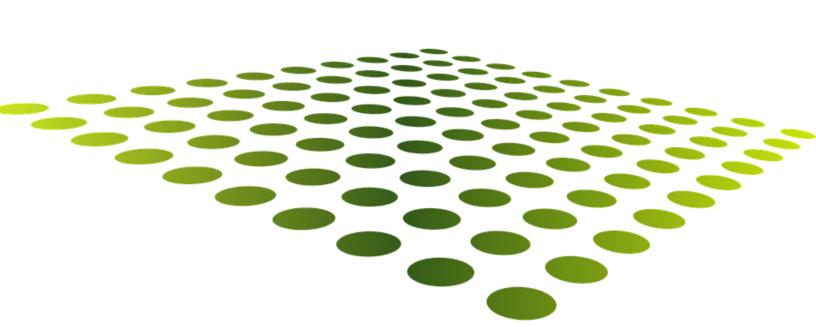


# ADOA - General Accounting Office

# AFIS MANUAL: INVENTORY MANAGEMENTUSERS

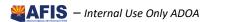




# Inventory Management- Users

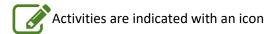
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## **INVENTORY MANAGEMENT- USERS**

## **Purpose**

The Inventory Management course is intended to provide guidance on inventory warehouse management using AFIS. In this course, students learn how set up tables to support inventory transactions, how to process inventory transactions and how item quantities are updated.

#### **Course Elements**

The course has two essential elements: instruction and hands-on navigation. The instructor will guide you through the course material and then you will have an opportunity to log in to the system to complete hands-on activities during the class in the training environment. The instructor will provide you with a data card which has the necessary information to sign-in and complete the hands-on activities.

## Course Objectives

In this training guide, you will cover the following topics:

- Review of Inventory Basics reviews the important configuration tables to support inventory processing.
- Inventory Tables review the use of the inventory tables, includes the Inventory Maintenance tables as well as other related table such as Inventory Inquiry.
- **Procuring/Purchasing Inventory** provides the steps to search for item availability and how to create inventory documents.
- **Receiving** details the steps to receive item purchased into inventory.
- **Issuing** details the steps for issuing inventory items, both directly and indirectly.
- **Returning Items** discusses the steps for returning items to the original warehouse.
- **Adjusting Counts** details the steps for adjusting inventory quantities and cost.
- **Physical Count** presents the physical count process.

## **Inventory Basics**

#### Lesson Overview

Chart of Accounts are established in AFIS. They are the key to financial and inventory transactions. In this lesson we will also review UNSPSC item codes.

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## Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- Review Chart of Account use and crosswalk.
- Understand UNSPSC Item Coding.



## **Chart of Accounts**

The Chart of Accounts (COA) is the heart of the financial application and is used for transactions, reports, and analysis. The COA provides an account structure to classify financial information according to the codes needed to support the various uses of agencies financial information as well as to meet state reporting requirements. These COA elements are used when creating budgets and processing inventory transactions. In this way, the expenditure and collection of money can be tracked.

Standardizing COA provides these advantages:

- Uniform use of COA codes.
- Increased accuracy and effectiveness of the COA.
- Standardized flexibility among agency use, maintaining centralized data integrity.
- Improved access to summary level data while providing drill-down capability to detail level data.
- Improved transparency.

#### **Chart of Accounts Elements**

The Chart of Accounts setup captures the structure for documenting and reporting on financial data. COA usage is driven by the financial COA structure, historical data needs, reporting and regulatory requirements. Ultimately, an organization's business rules drive the elements that will be associated with each budget line (financial string).

## **Understanding UNSPSC Item Coding**

The United Nations Standard Products and Services Code (UNSPSC) is a standardized commodity classification system. The UNSPSC code is a hierarchical classification consisting of 5 levels, four levels are required and the last is optional. Each level contains a numerical value and a description. The levels are identified as:

- Segment
- Family
- Class
- Commodity
- **Business Function (Optional)**

Each level has its own 2-digit number and description. The UNSPSC code is made up of the 2-digit number at each of the hierarchical levels.

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A structure for a math teaching kit would look like this;

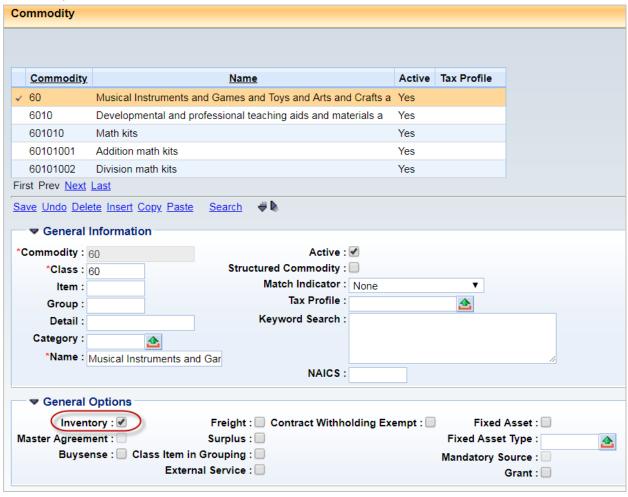
- 60 Musical Instruments and Games and Toys and Arts and Crafts
- 6010 Developmental and professional teaching aids and materials
- 601010 Math Kits
- 60101001 Addition Math Kits



#### 60101002 - Division Math Kits

The UNSPSC codes are set up on the Commodity Table in AFIS. If the UNSPSC code is going to be used to identify an item maintained in inventory, then the item must be flagged as an inventory item on the commodity table otherwise the item cannot be added to inventory.

#### Commodity Table





## **Inventory Tables**

#### Lesson Overview

The inventory tables maintain information regarding issuing and purchasing sides of the inventory transactions, transaction history, inventory usage history, as well as establishing and maintaining stock items in inventory.

## Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- Identify the main inventory tables.
- Define the purpose of the Inventory Maintenance table.
- Demonstrate the use and purpose of the drill down on the Inventory Inquiry table.
- Recall how the Inventory Usage buckets are populated on an annual basis.

## **Inventory Tables**

There are three main tables used to establish and maintain inventory items:

- Inventory Maintenance (INVN)
- Inventory Inquiry (INVNQ)
- Inventory Usage History and Forecast Maintenance (INVNU)

The Inventory Maintenance table is used to associate an inventory item with a specific warehouse that is storing the item. This table contains the entire user maintained fields for the inventory page. The Inventory Inquiry page is a display only table that displays both the system maintained fields and the user maintained fields from Inventory Maintenance. The Inventory Usage History and Forecast Maintenance table tracks monthly bucket totals for 3 years for each item.

## Inventory Maintenance Table (INVN)

The Inventory Maintenance (INVN) page is used to associate an inventory item with a specific warehouse where the item is stored. In order to establish an inventory item, first there must be a valid warehouse on the Warehouse (WHSE) table and second, valid inventory commodities must exist and be flagged as an inventory item on the Commodity (COMM) table.

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The Inventory Maintenance table has six sections:

- General Information
- Part Information
- Part Handling Information
- Pricing
- Inferred COA Elements
- **Reorder Information**



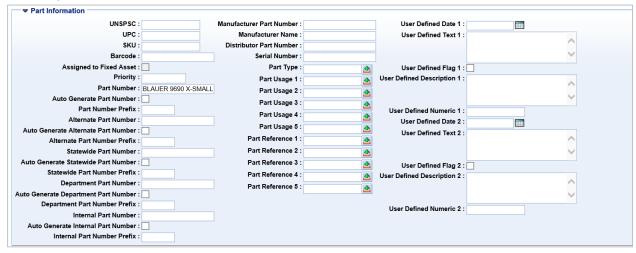
The General Information section maintains stock item and description information for items maintained in identified warehouses. The section tracks item price and cost, as well as issue and purchase unit of measure. If the issue unit is different than the purchase unit, the section has the fields to calculate the conversion. The Track Quantity by Location flag when checked indicates that the stock item quantity will be tracked at the location level rather than at the stock item level.

Inventory Maintenance Table - General Information Section



The Part Information section maintains alternative numbering for like UPC, SKU, Barcode, Serial Number, Internal, Manufacturer and Distributor Part Numbers. Use of many of these fields requires additional set up on related part number tables.

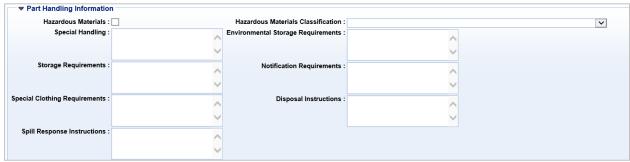
Inventory Maintenance Table - Part Information Section



The Part Handling Information section tracks specific handling instructions for the item. The item can be identified as hazardous, if so a Hazardous Materials Classification must be selected.



#### Inventory Maintenance Table - Part Handling Section



The Pricing Information section allows the item to have a price established for that is different than the cost of the item. Ordering limits can be established using Maximum and Minimum Issue fields. The mark up fields reference the Inventory Markups table, this setting allows the system to auto calculate the unit price at the warehouse/stock item level by adding additional overhead to the price of an item.

#### Inventory Maintenance Table - Pricing Information



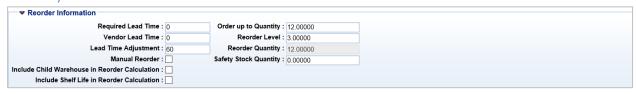
The Inferred COA Elements section establishes chart of account elements that will override the elements that infer from warehouse set up on the seller side of the inventory accounting transaction.

#### Inventory Maintenance Table - Inferred COA Elements Section



The Reorder Information section maintains information related to inventory replenishment. When a stock item's quantity drops below the reorder level the system will select that item for replenishment. The system will create a request based on the Reorder Quantity. The Manual Reorder flag will exclude the item from the automated replenishment process. Required Lead Time, Vendor Lead Time and Lead Time Adjustment are system calculated values and are used for items that have an ABC Classification, Order Quantity Method of EOQ (Economic Order Quantity).

#### Inventory Maintenance Table - Reorder Information Section





#### Procedure Steps: How to add an item to Inventory

- 1. In the **Jump to** field enter **INVN**
- 2. Click the **Go** button. The INVN table opens
- 3. Click the **Insert** link to begin entering information for the new item
- 4. In the Warehouse field, select the warehouse the item will be stored in
- 5. In the **Stock Item** field, select the commodity code for the item
- 6. In the **Stock Item Suffix** field, enter the suffix code for the item
- 7. In the **Description** field, enter description for the item
- 8. In the Quantity per Issue field, enter the number per issue
- 9. In the ABC Class field, enter the ABC Class for the item
- 10. In the UR Stock Request Document Code field, select SRQ
- 11. In the **Track Quantity by Location** field, select this option
- 12. In the Issue Unit field, enter the inventory issue unit of measure
- 13. In the Purchase Unit field, enter the unit of measure the item will be purchased in
- 14. In the Multiplier field, enter the conversion factor to convert the item from issue unit to purchase unit
- 15. In the Smaller Unit field, select either Purchase Unit or Issue Unit indicating which Unit of Measure is smaller
- 16. In the **Pricing** section, in the **Standard Price** field enter the issue price of the item
- 17. Click the **Save** link



In order to create an inventory item the item must be identified as an inventory item on the commodity table.

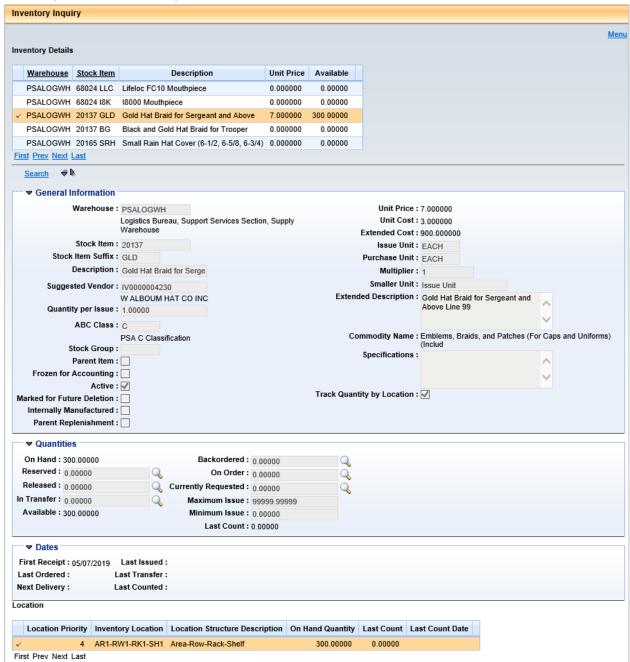
## Inventory Inquiry (INVNQ)

Inventory Inquiry page maintains information about each stock item stored at each warehouse. This page maintains descriptive, purchasing, historical use, reorder and cost information. It also maintains on-hand, backordered, reserved and released stock balances. The Location section provides a grid that displays stock item information at the location level (refer to the "Inventory by Location" section for more information).

The Inventory Detail section tracks the quantity of stock that is available. The quantities at the stock item level are provided under the Quantities sub section. The system tracks quantities in the On Hand, Reserved, Backordered, In Transfer, On Order and Requested buckets. Each one of these field has a drill down feature. By selecting the drilldown icon next to one of the above-mentioned fields, you will be transitioned to another inquiry page, which provides a summary of data and a list of documents that updated the field. You will also be provided with a link to the document that updated the bucket.



#### **Inventory Maintenance Query**

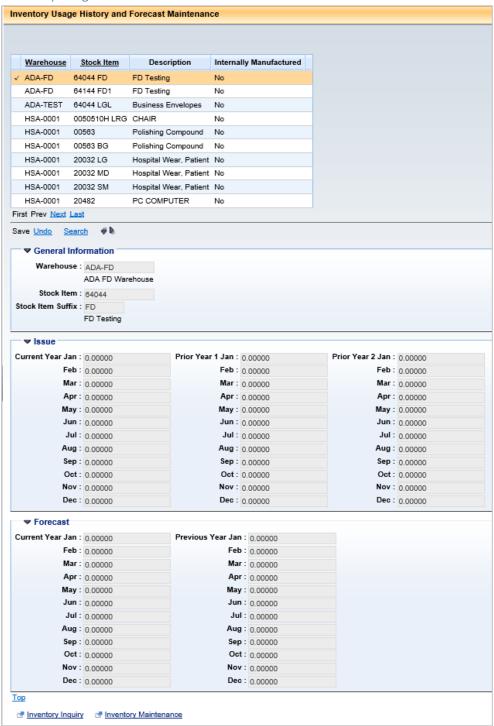


## Inventory Usage History and Forecast Maintenance (INVNU)

The Inventory Usage History and Forecast Maintenance (INVNU) table is a system populated table that tracks the issue history of an item on a rolling three year window. At the close of each calendar year, the Annual Close process is run to roll back the historical information and reset the Current Year.



#### Inventory Usage and Forecast Maintenance



The Forecast Demand Batch Job updates the monthly buckets of the Forecast section based on the projected demand of an inventory item on a monthly basis.



## Procuring/Purchasing History

#### Lesson Overview

Purchase orders can occur two ways;

- Interfaced from APP
- Manually entered into AFIS.

## Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- Understand the interface with APP
- Create a manual purchase order
- Understand workflow

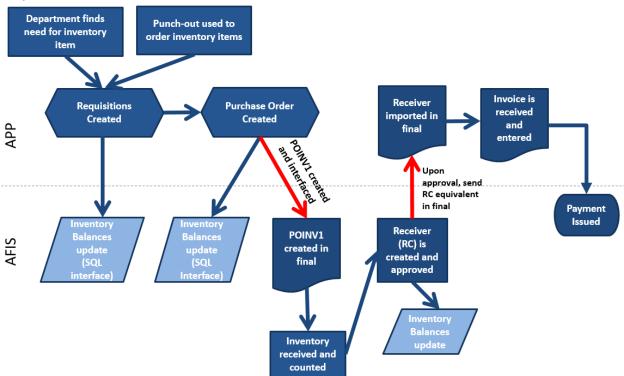
## Procuring Inventory using APP

Procuring inventory starts and ends in APP. The only activity that occurs in AFIS is creating a receiver based on a purchase order that is imported into AFIS from APP. Procurement primarily happens in APP using the following steps:

- 1. Create a requisition in APP
- 2. Create a purchase order based on a requisition in APP.
- 3. Generate an interface of all new POs into AFIS Inventory. A finalized purchase order (POINV1) is created in AFIS
- 4. Copy the POINV1 to a receiver (RC) when the goods are received from the Vendor. This occurs in **AFIS**
- 5. Approve the receivers in AFIS
- 6. Generate an interface of all approved RC documents into APP
- 7. Tie out the invoice, purchase order, and receiver in APP to create the payment



#### APP/AFIS Process Flow



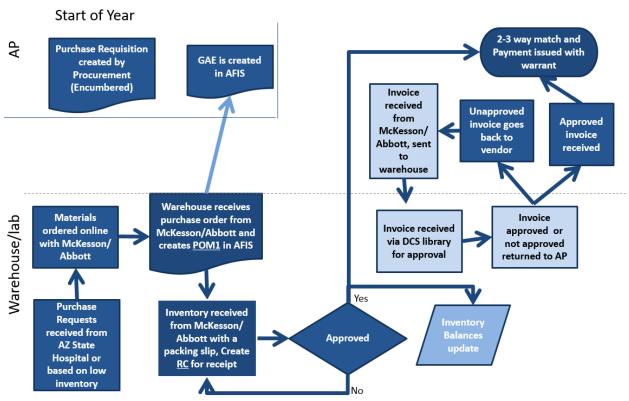
Refer to Error! Reference source not found. for the step necessary for receiving inventory items.

## **Purchasing Inventory Manually**

The purchase order (POM1) document is used to order goods and services from vendors. Some vendors (McKesson, Abbott, and Grainger) require the use of manual purchase orders. When purchasing from any of these vendors, use the POM1 page code. Manual purchases (McKesson/Abbot/Grainger) are entered directly into AFIS using the POM1 document code.



#### Manual Purchase Order Process Flow



The purchase order document has 13 components. Each component has one or more fields. Not all fields are required. This lesson will review the required or important fields for successfully processing a purchase order. We will also highlight ways to quickly navigate and update the purchase order.

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The purchase order document has the following components:

- Header
- Award Detail (not being used)
- Accounting Distribution (optional)
- Vendor
- Commodity
- Accounting
- Posting (system-populated)
- Commodity T & C (not used)
- Business Type (not used)
- Sub Vendor (not used)
- Terms and Conditions (not used)
- Special Instructions (not used)
- Supporting Documentation (not used)



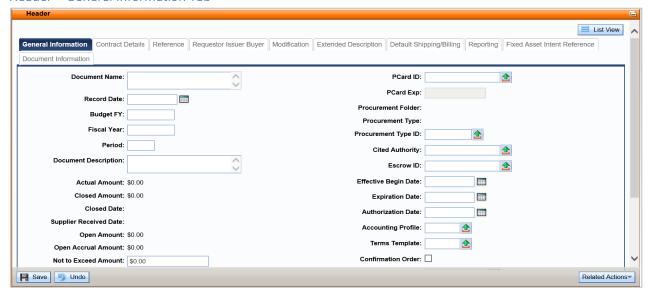
#### **HEADER COMPONENT**

The Header component includes general information about the purchase order, including the requestor, the shipping and billing information, and any internal comments.

#### **General Information Tab**

On the General Information tab, you can enter a Document Description.

#### Header – General Information Tab



#### Requestor Issuer Buyer Tab

This tab is used to capture the issuer and the requestor. The Issuer ID infers based on the user creating the purchase order. The Requestor may be the same as the issuer, or may be a different user. If the requestor is a user in AFIS, use the pick list icon to search and select the user's ID from the list of users. If the user is not in the list, enter the user's name and phone number in the corresponding fields. If known, include their email. Requestor Name and Phone Number are required fields.

Header – Requestor Issuer Buyer Tab





#### **Modification Tab**

This tab is used when the purchase order is modified in order to enter a reason for modification.

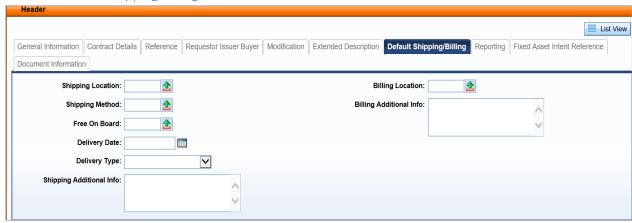
#### Header – Modification Tab



#### Default Shipping/Billing Tab

The Default Shipping/Billing tab is used to define the location where the items/services are to be delivered. The Shipping Location will infer based on the Issuer ID, if it is set up on the user's profile. If it does not infer or is incorrect, use the pick list to select it.

Header – Default Shipping/Billing Tab



In the **Shipping Method** field (optional), you can select the method of shipping. Click the pick list icon to select a method, for example, Best Way or Vendor Transport.

The **Free On Board** field (optional) is used to define how the freight is paid, either pre-paid, paid at the origin, or at the destination.

If you have a **Due Date** when you need the items, enter it or use the calendar icon to select (recommended). The Due Date prints on the purchase order form.

#### ACCOUNTING DISTRIBUTION COMPONENT

The Accounting Distribution component can be used to allocate funds across multiple accounting strings and then distributed to all commodity lines. This component is helpful when you have multiple commodity lines with the same accounting information or you want to distribute cost across multiple



accounting strings for a commodity line(s). The accounting information is set on the Accounting Distribution component then distributed to all commodity lines.



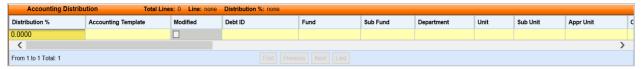
It is recommended to add the commodity lines first then distribute the accounting information.



Each commodity line requires at least one accounting line. The total accounting line amount must equal the commodity line amount.

Click the Insert New Line button to add an accounting distribution line. Multiple lines can be added as long as the Distribution % of all lines totals 100. This can be used if the commodity line amount is to be divided between more than one accounting strings. For example, if the cost of computers and the accessories are to be shared between two accounting strings, add two lines with the appropriate percentage (%). The amount for each accounting line can be updated on the Accounting Component.

#### Accounting Distribution – Edit in Grid Mode



Click the **Done** button to view in tab mode.

#### Procedure Steps: How to distribute accounting information to all commodity lines

- 8. Add the commodity line(s).
- 9. Add an accounting template or enter accounting information by tabbing through the fields.
- 10. Click the **Save** button to save the accounting information.
- 11. When you click the Save button, the Distribute Accounting Lines button appears on the bottom right.
- 12. Click the Distribute Accounting Lines button to distribute the accounting to all commodity lines.
- 13. The screen will blink. Accounting lines will be added to all commodity lines.

#### **VENDOR COMPONENT**

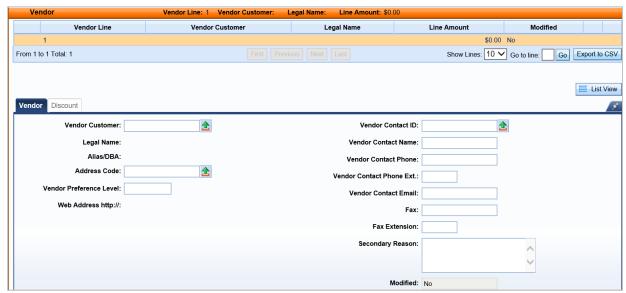
On an award document, the Vendor component defines the vendor who is awarded the contract or order. Only one vendor can be selected. The vendor selected in this component must be an existing vendor with records on the Vendor/Customer (VCUST) page.

#### Vendor Tab

The Vendor tab is used to select the vendor. The Address and Contact information infer from the selected vendor's record on the Vendor Customer table.



#### Vendor – Vendor Tab



#### **COMMODITY COMPONENT**

The Commodity component is used to identify and describe the requested items. Be sure to include as much information as possible to ensure the vendor provides the correct goods and/or services.

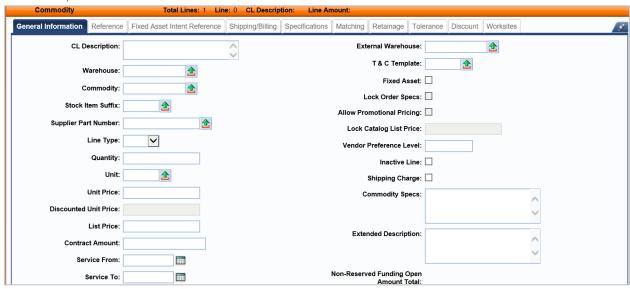
#### **General Information Tab**

The General Information tab shows the information about the commodity line, including commodity code, amounts, and commodity description.

Update the CL Description field to describe your item, including size or color. For example, Acer Chromebook, white. Use the Additional Commodity Information field for a longer description. You will also need to specify the Quantity, unit of measure (UOM), and Unit Price for items.



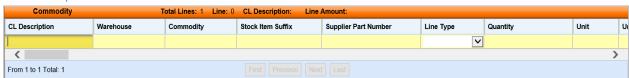
#### Commodity – General Information Tab



The line selected in the grid displays in the detail section below.

Click the Edit with Grid button to view in grid format. You can tab through the fields. Scroll to the right to view the Shipping/Billing information. Click the **Done** button to return to the tab view.

#### Commodity – General Information Tab – Grid Format

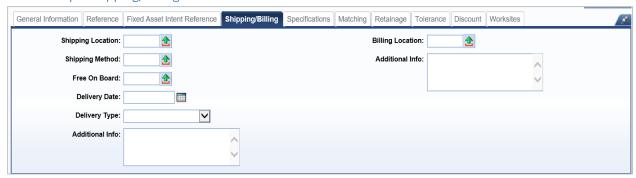


Once you select the Commodity code, click the Save button. This will infer any information related to the commodity.

#### Shipping/Billing Tab

The Shipping/Billing tab is used to specify the Shipping Location for the item. If set on the Header component, it will infer but may be updated.

#### Commodity – Shipping/Billing Tab





#### **RELATED ACTIONS**

The Related Actions button allows you to infer the Ship/Bill From Header. It also has an option to Recalculate Accounting Line amount. This is important to ensure that the commodity line amount is equal to the accounting line amount for all lines. If the amounts are not equal, you will receive a validation error.

#### Commodity – Related Actions Button



#### ACCOUNTING COMPONENT

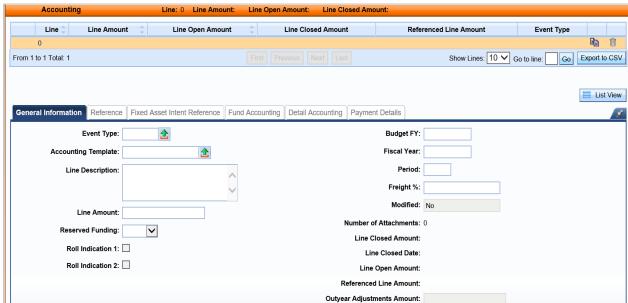
The Accounting component is used to enter the accounting (chart of accounts) information for the referenced commodity line. Each commodity line must have one or more accounting lines. The accounting line amount must equal the commodity line amount.



It is recommended to use the Accounting Distribution component to add accounting lines to all commodity lines. This component can be used to modify the accounting information for a single line.

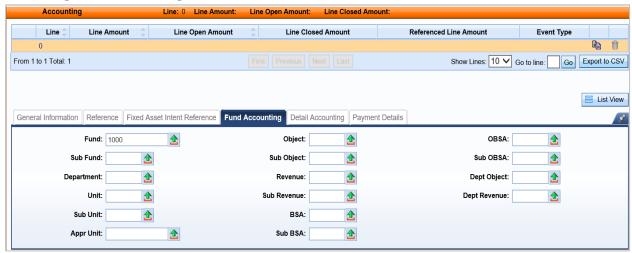
To add a line, click the Insert New Line button. Multiple accounting lines can be added as long as the total accounting line amount is equal to the commodity line amount.

#### **Accounting Component**





#### Accounting – Fund Accounting Tab



The accounting line amount must equal the commodity line amount. If the amounts are not equal, they can be set manually, or they can be set automatically for all lines by returning to the Commodity component and clicking the Related Actions button then Recalculate Accounting Line Amount.

#### **POSTING COMPONENT**

The Posting component infers the journal and budget posting information. This information is generated by the system after validate/submit action.

## Creating a Manual Purchase Order

There are several ways to create a purchase order document:

- Create from a purchase order document template
- Copy from another purchase order document
- Create from the Document Catalog

#### Procedure Steps: How to complete a manual purchase order

If you created a purchase order by copying an existing document or template, many of the fields will already be filled in. Update, as needed. For example, if you copy from an existing document, the commodity and accounting information will infer on the purchase order.

- 1. In the **Jump to** field, enter **POM1**
- 2. Click the **Go** button to open the Document Catalog. The **Code** field will be populated with the document code
- 3. Click the **Create** link
- 4. In the **Dept**, enter the Department code
- Click the Auto Number box
- 6. Click the **Create** link. The Header of the POM1 document will open
- On the **Header** component;
  - In the **Document Name** field, enter a reference PO number from APP



- In the Document Description field, description for the POM1
- 8. Click the **Requestor Issuer Buyer** tab
  - In the Requestor ID, enter the user ID of the person requesting the goods/service. Use the pick list icon to search by name
  - Click the Save button to infer the Name and Phone Number
- 9. On the **Default Shipping/Billing** section
  - The Shipping Location field infers based on the Issuer ID, update only if applicable
- 10. Select the **Vendor** component
  - Click the Vendor component
  - In the Vendor Customer field, click the pick list icon to select the vendor
  - On the **Choose** page, search for the vendor
  - Click the Select link to select the vendor
  - Click the Save button to infer the vendor address and contact information, if available
  - In the Address Code field, click the pick list icon to select an address
- 11. Click the **Commodity** component
- 12. Add a new commodity line:
  - Click the Insert New Line button to add a new line, as needed
  - In the **Warehouse** field, click or enter your warehouse
  - In the Commodity field, click the pick list to search for the commodity code
  - In the Stock Item Suffix field, enter or select the suffix, if needed

Note: Use the lookup on the Stock Item Suffix field to view the items in the selected warehouse. If you select a Stock Item Suffix, the Commodity field will be inferred as well.

- Click the Save button to infer any commodity-related information
- 13. If the commodity is an item:
  - In the Quantity field, enter the quantity of the item required
  - In the **Unit Price** field, enter the price based on the unit of measure
- 14. To add/update commodity lines, repeat steps 12 and 13
- 15. Click the Accounting component
  - Click the Insert New Line button
  - Click Save to apply inferred values
  - Infer the accounting information by using either of the following:
    - In the Accounting Template field, enter or select the template, if applicable OR
  - On the Detail Account section, in the **Function** field, enter or select the function

- Click the Fund Accounting tab
- In the **Object** field, enter the object if it is blank
- 16. Click the Validate button
- 17. Click the **Submit** button



#### Workflow

Document approval processing is a system of routing documents through workflow to groups of users for review and approval prior to finalizing the document. Workflow is the term used to describe the process of electronically routing documents to the next approver. Workflow in Financial is automated; the system determines where documents go based on Document Code, Agency Code and information contained on the document.

A document can have multiple levels of approval. For each approval level, rules are defined to require a routing destination (worklist role) and a routing sequence. Figure 1 illustrates the approval workflow with two levels of approval.



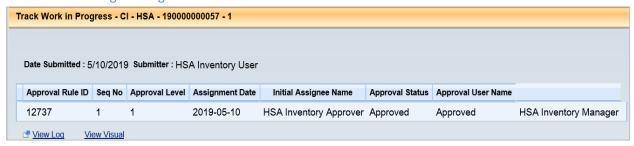
Figure 1: Approval Workflow

All documents in workflow are routed to a worklist role. Each worklist role is assigned to more than one user. Only users with that particular worklist role can approve a document. Approval Level 2 cannot apply approvals until Approval Level 1 has approved the document. In addition, users cannot approve documents they created or submitted.

#### TRACK WORK IN PROGRESS

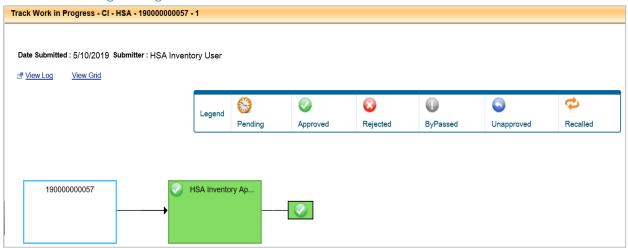
The Track Work in Progress (TWIP) page is used to track a document's progress/status in workflow. This page shows the complete approvals process for a pending document. As the document moves through the approvals process, the TWIP page is continually updated with any status and assignee changes.

#### Track Work in Progress Page





Track Work in Progress Page - Visual

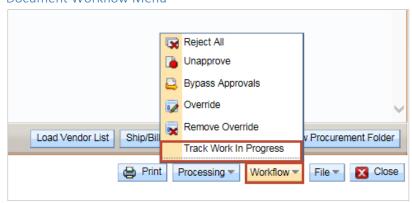


Additionally, from the TWIP page you can access the TWIP Log Page by clicking the View Log link. The TWIP Log page displays the approval log for a particular document. The page displays all of the approval actions performed on the document. It provides a complete status and history information for a workflow item.

The TWIP page can be viewed in two ways: Grid View or Visual View. At this time, the Grid View (shown above) is recommended.

The TWIP page can be accessed from the Workflow menu on a document.

#### Document Workflow Menu



Once a document is entered into workflow and Pending phase, the TWIP page is automatically created. If the document is subsequently rejected out of the approval process, the TWIP page for that document is automatically deleted. If the same document is later re-submitted into workflow, a new TWIP page is automatically created. The same is not true for the Approval Log. No matter how many times a single document is submitted into and rejected out of the approval process, the Approval Log will keep an accurate record of all approval actions that have been applied to the document, from beginning to end.

The TWIP page is only available for documents in Pending, Final, or Historical (Final) phases that have undergone the approval process. Attempts to access the TWIP page from a document that is not in one



of these three phases will result in an error. Attempts to access the TWIP page from a document in Final or Historical (Final) phase that never entered the approval process will also result in an error.

#### Procedure Steps: How to check the workflow status of a document

- 1. Open the document
- 2. At the bottom right, click the Workflow button
- 3. Click Track Work in Progress
- 4. The Track Work in Progress page shows the workflow group that is assigned to approve the document. There may be more than one workflow group assigned to approve the document.



## **Receiving Items**

#### **Lesson Overview**

When goods are physically received from the vendor, they should be recorded in the system on a Receiver (RC) document. This section also reviews how to modify and cancel a receiver.

## Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- Create a Receiver document
- Search for a Receiver document
- Modify a Receiver
- Cancel a Receiver

## **Receiving Overview**

Items ordered on a purchase order are fulfilled by a vendor. When you physically receive the items from the vendor, it is very important that you log the receipt in AFIS. The receipt of goods is recorded on a Receiver (RC) document. Items that are damaged should be recorded on the Receiver document and promptly returned to the vendor.

#### Receiver

The following are the overall steps of the Receiving process. The detailed steps are found in the sections below.

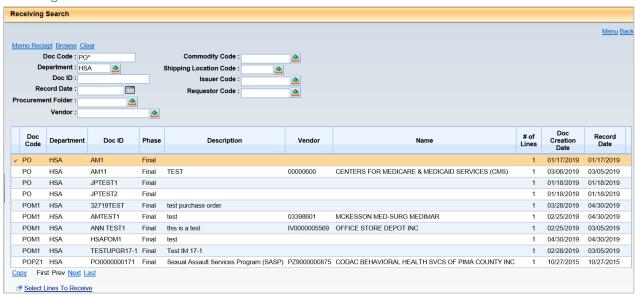
- Open Receiving Search (RCSRCH) page to search for order document (for example, POINV1 or POM1)
- 2. Select lines to receive
- 3. Create Receiver (RC) document
- 4. Enter receipt date
- 5. Enter location information
- 6. Enter the received quantity
- 7. Add supporting documentation, such as a bill of lading or packing slip
- 8. Validate RC
- 9. Submit RC



### **RECEIVING SEARCH**

The Receiving Search page is used to locate the referencing order to create the Receiver. This copies the information from the order onto the Receiver document. This reduces the amount of data entry required on the Receiver.

#### Receiving Search



#### Receiving Search – Select Lines



#### Process Steps: How to create a Receiver

- 1. In the Jump to field, enter RCSRCH
- 2. Click the **Go** button to open the Receiving Search page
- 3. Enter search criteria for the purchase order document such as Doc Code and Doc ID, or Vendor. You can also use the Requestor Code or Issuer Code If search criteria fields are left blank, the results will return all orders in Final phase with one or more commodity lines that have not been received

- 4. Click the Browse link to show results
- 5. Select the appropriate order and click the **Select Lines to Receive** link



- 6. On the Receiving Search Select Lines page, check the check box for lines to receive. You can also check Receive All Lines or Receive All Unselected Lines
- 7. Click the Receive link to create the Receiver for the selected lines

#### RECEIVER DOCUMENT

The Receiver (RC) document has four sections or components. Each component has one or more fields. Not all fields are required. This lesson will review the required or important fields of the receiver.

The receiver document has the following sections:

- Header
- Vendor
- Commodity
- Commodity Detail (optional)

#### **HEADER SECTION**

The Header infers the information from the referencing order. On the Header, update the Received Date to reflect the date that the goods were physically received. If the person creating the receiver document is not the person who physically received the goods, update the Receiver field. If the person is not an AFIS user, enter the user's Name and Phone.

#### Receiver - Header



#### **Attachments**

Supporting documents, such as a bill of lading or packing slip, should be attached to the receiver document.

#### Procedure Steps: How to add an attachment to a document

The document must be in Draft and in Edit mode.

- 1. In the lower right corner, click the File button
- 2. Select the **Attachments** option to open the Attachments page



- On the Attachments page, click the Upload link
- 4. On the **Upload** page, click the **Browse** button
- 5. On the Choose File to Upload page, select the file to upload
- 6. Click the **Open** button
- 7. On the Upload Attachment page, in the Description field, enter a short description of the file
- 8. In the Attachment Type drop-down, select Standard or Proprietary
- 9. Click the **Upload** link
- 10. The Attachment page displays the uploaded file
- 11. Click the Return to Document link

#### **VENDOR SECTION**

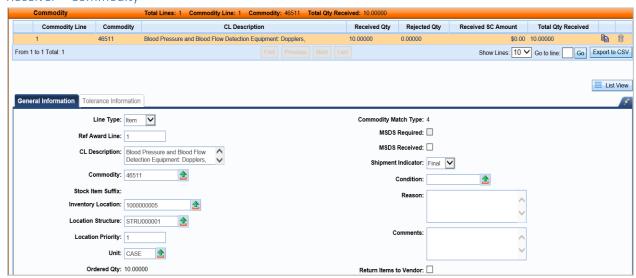
The Vendor section displays the vendor information from the referencing purchase order. No updates are required.

#### COMMODITY SECTION

For each commodity line, enter the Received Qty. If goods were damaged, enter the Rejected Qty. If the full quantity was not received, select a Condition and enter a Reason (optional).

When receiving an inventory item, the Inventory Location field must be populated with the storage location for the item. Select the location with the Location Priority of 1.

#### Receiver – Commodity





#### **COMMODITY DETAIL SECTION**

This section is only required for select items.

#### Process Steps: How to complete a Receiver

The Receiver infers the information from the referencing purchase order. The Received Quantity must be entered.

- 1. Update the **Received Date** to the date the goods were physically received
- 2. The Receiving Location infers based on the Requestor ID, if set up on the user's profile. If it does not infer or is incorrect, click the pick list icon to search and select
- 3. The Receiver field infers to the user creating the document. Update, as needed
- 4. Attach supporting documents, such as bill of lading or packing slip
- 5. Click the Commodity section
- 6. Enter the Item Location
- 7. Enter the Location Structure
- 8. Enter the Location Priority
- 9. Enter the Received Qty. If there were any damaged items, enter the Rejected Qty
- 10. If the full quantity was not received, select a Condition
- 11. Click the **Save** button
- 12. Repeat steps 6 through 11 for all commodity lines
- 13. Click the **Validate** button
- 14. Error messages display at the top. Click the View All link to view error messages
- 15. If no errors are displayed, click the **Submit** button.
- 16. Approve the Receiver

#### Search Receiver

If you did not write down the Receiver doc ID, you may need to search for it in order to modify or cancel the Receiver.

You can look up a Receiver from its referencing documents.

#### Procedure Steps: How to locate the Receiver document using Document References

- 1. Open the purchase order document
- 2. On the Top Menu, select **Document References**
- 3. On the Document Reference Query page, click the Forward Reference link
- 4. The Document Reference Query page updates with the documents that reference the purchase order
- 5. Locate the Receiver document
- 6. In the Referencing Document column, click on the Receiver document link to open the Receiver



## **Modify Receiver**

If you made an error on a Receiver, you will need to modify the Receiver. For example, if you entered a quantity of 10 on the Receiver, but upon inspection of the box, you notice that one is broken.

If you received an additional shipment since you created the original Receiver, do not modify the Receiver. Instead, create a new Receiver from the Receiving Search page.

You cannot modify a receiver if the line items have been paid or if the Purchase Order has been closed.

#### Procedure Steps: How to modify a Receiver in Final phase

- 1. Open the Receiver document in Final phase
- 2. Click the Edit button
- 3. The document opens. The Document Title Bar shows the version (Ver.) number was incremented by a value of one, the Function is Modification, and the Phase is Draft
- 4. Make the necessary updates. You are unable to delete a line. Instead, modify the quantity. You may need to update the Shipment Indicator (change to Partial), and add a Condition
- 5. Click the **Validate** button to check for errors
- 6. If errors exist, update the document and repeat step 4
- 7. If no errors, click the **Submit** button
- 8. The document **Phase** updates to Final. No approvals are required

#### Cancel Receiver

You may have a need to cancel a Receiver. For example, if you created a Receiver for the wrong Purchase Order. The Receiver can only be canceled if a referencing payment request has not been created. If a payment request document has already been created, contact your Accounts Payable department. They may be able to cancel the payment request document if the payment has not already been disbursed.

#### Procedure Steps: How to cancel a receiver in Final phase

- 1. Open the Receiver document in Final phase
- 2. Click the **Discard** button
- 3. A new document opens. The Document Title Bar shows the version (Ver.) number was increased by a value of one, the **Function** is Cancellation, and the **Phase** is Draft

Receiver(RC) Dept: HSA ID: 190000000003 Ver.: 2 Function: Cancellation Phase: Draft Modified by 1011375, 05/13/2019

- 4. Click the **Validate** button to check for errors
- 5. If errors exist, update the document and repeat step 4
- 6. If no errors, click the **Submit** button
- 7. The document **Phase** updates to Final. No approvals are required



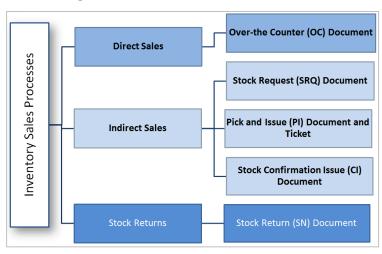
## **Issuing Inventory**

#### Lesson Overview

This section discusses the different ways to issue inventory items. The documents discussed include:

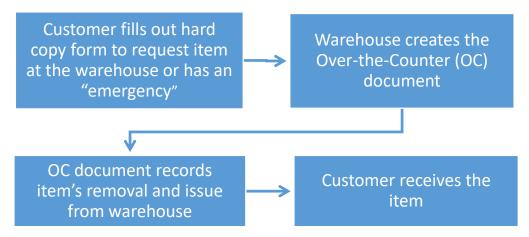
- Over-the-Counter (OC)
- Stock Request (SRQ)
- Pick and Issue (PI)
- Confirmation Issue (CI)

## Inventory Issue Overview



#### **Direct Stock Issue**

Use the Direct Stock Issue process when a customer requests stock items at your warehouse or has an "emergency". Only need to create a single document, the Over-the-Counter (OC) document, to start and complete a direct sale.





## OVER-THE-COUNTER (OC) DIRECT ORDER

The Over-the-Counter (OC) document has six sections or components. Each component has multiple fields, not all fields are required. This section will review the required or important fields.

The Over-the-Counter document has the following sections:

- Header
- Accounting Distribution
- Commodity
- Commodity Detail (may be required, depending upon the commodity)
- Accounting
- Posting (can be viewed, but not changed)

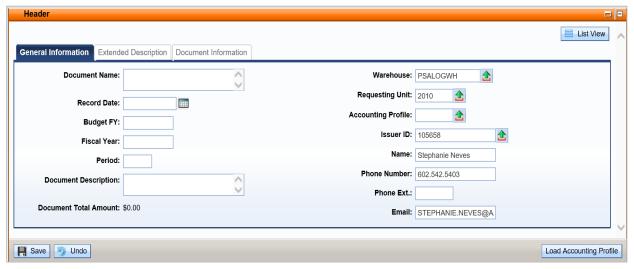
This document allows the direct issue of goods from the Warehouse bypassing the Standard Stock Requisition and Pick-and-Issue cycle. The OC document is designed for requestors who walk into the warehouse to request and immediately pick up goods. The OC document is similar to the Standard Stock Requisition (SRQ) document except that the OC document does not permit backordering items and does not require delivery information.

The Over-the-Counter Document's Commodity Line contains fields such as Stock Item Number, Stock Item Suffix, Requested Quantity and Unit Price. Information about the Stock Return such as Returned Quantity, Returned Amount and the Returned Date are also stored on the Commodity line of the OC document. The Returned Date is the latest date of the stock return and not the history of all the returns.

#### **Header Section**

The Header has information that applies to the entire document. The Document Description, Warehouse, Requesting Unit and Issuer ID are required fields.

Over-the-Counter - Header

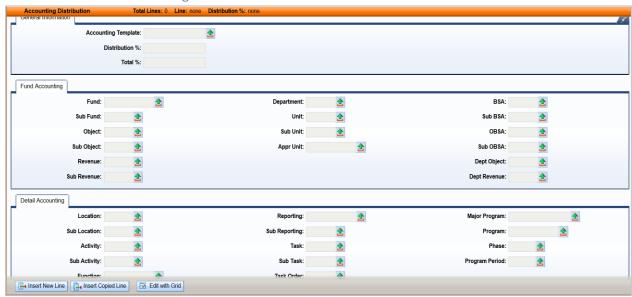




#### **Accounting Distribution Section**

The Accounting Distribution section lists the fund distribution across multiple line items. The accounting entered here can be pushed to all of the commodity lines to create corresponding accounting lines.

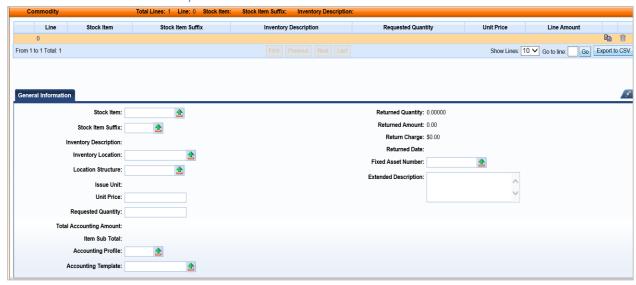
Over-the-Counter – Accounting Distribution



#### **Commodity Section**

The Commodity section lists all commodities associated with the issue of goods. Every OC document must have at least one commodity line, and each commodity line must have at least one accounting line. The Stock Item, Stock Item Suffix and Requested Quantity are required fields; the Inventory Location and Location Structure are required if the warehouse is tracking quantity by location. The other fields will populate by default or are protected.

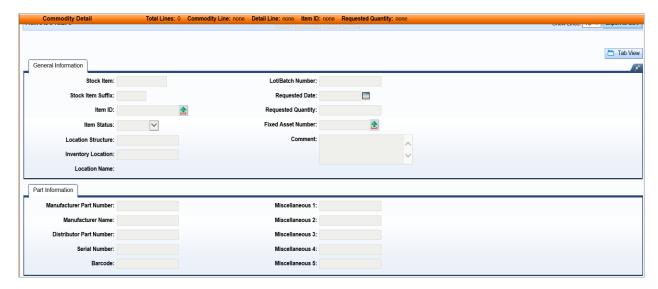
#### Over-the-Counter – Commodity





#### **Commodity Detail Section**

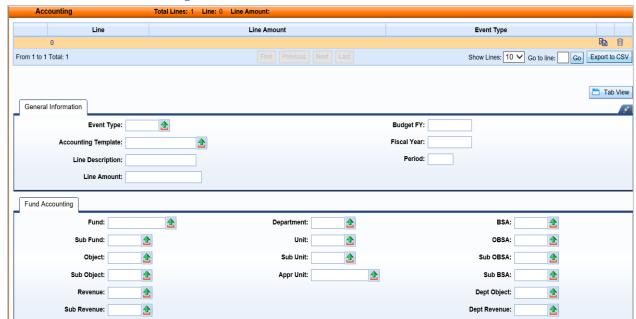
The Commodity Detail section updates the Inventory Maintenance Detail table and is only required on a limited number of inventory items.



#### **Accounting Section**

The Accounting section lists the requestor's accounting funds for each commodity line. The required fields in this section are the accounting elements required to process the transaction. The required elements are determined by agency type. The Event Type and Line Amount fields populate by default.

#### Over-the-Counter – Accounting





#### **Posting Section**

Posting line is a system-generated section of the document. Based on the entries made in the accounting line section, the system generates posting lines showing how the transaction is posted.

#### Over-the-Counter – Posting



#### Procedure Steps: How to create an Over-the-Counter document

- 1. In the **Jump to** field, enter **OC**
- 2. Click the **Go** button to open the Document Catalog
- 3. Click the **Create** link
- 4. The **Code** field will be populated with the document code
- 5. In the **Dept**, enter your department code
- 6. Click the Auto Numbering box.
- 7. Click the **Create** link to create the document
- 8. Complete the **Header** Section, on the **General Information** section
  - In the **Document Description** field, enter the purpose of the transaction
  - In the Warehouse field, select the Warehouse filling the order
  - In the **Requesting Unit**, select the unit making the request
  - In the Issuer ID field, select the name of the warehouse worker filling the order
  - Click Save
- 9. On the Secondary Navigation Panel, click the **Commodity** section
  - Click the **Insert New Line** button
  - In the Stock Item field, select or enter the Stock Item Number
  - In the **Stock Item Suffix** field, select or enter the Stock Item Suffix
  - In the **Inventory Location** field, select the inventory location the item was sourced from
  - In the **Requested Quantity** field, enter the quantity to be issued
  - Click the Save button
  - Repeat this step to add additional Stock Items to the OC document
- 10. On the Secondary Navigation Panel, click the Accounting section
  - Click the **Insert New Line** button
  - Click the Save button
  - Infer the accounting information by using either of the following:
    - In the **Accounting Template** field, enter or select the template, if applicable. OR



- o On the Detail Account section, in the **Function** field, enter or select the function.
- Click the Fund Accounting button
- In the **Object** field, enter or select the object
- 11. Accounting lines have been created for each commodity line
- 12. Click the Validate button. Correct any identified errors
- 13. Click the Submit button

## **Inventory Inquiry**

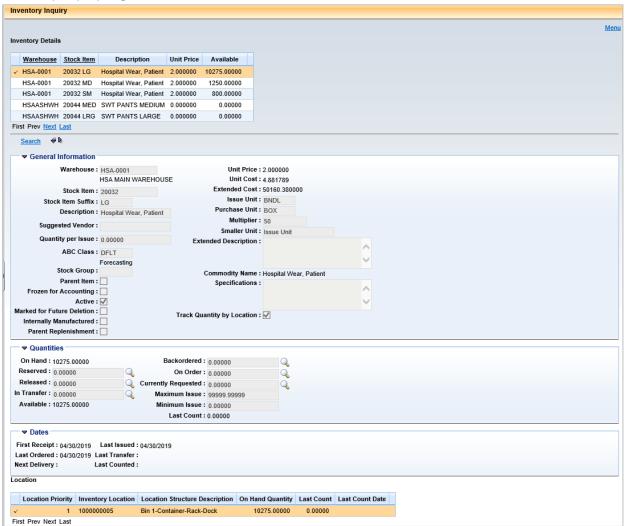
There is another tool available to facilitate searching for inventory items. The Inventory Inquiry (INVNQ) page displays the items available in the selected warehouse, cost and available quantity. Use the search criteria to identify the items to include in your order.

### Inventory Inquiry Search





#### Inventory Inquiry Page



### Procedure Steps: How to search for a stock item in Inventory Inquiry (INVNQ)

- 1. On the Secondary Navigation Panel, click Search
- 2. Click Page Search to open the Page Search
- 3. On the Page Search page, in the Page Code field enter INVNQ
- 4. Click Go
- 5. On the Search window, in the **Warehouse** field, enter the warehouse
- 6. In the **Description** field, enter the description of the stock item to search for
- 7. Click on the **OK** link to return all results that include items with that description

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8. In the Inventory Details section select the item you are searching for

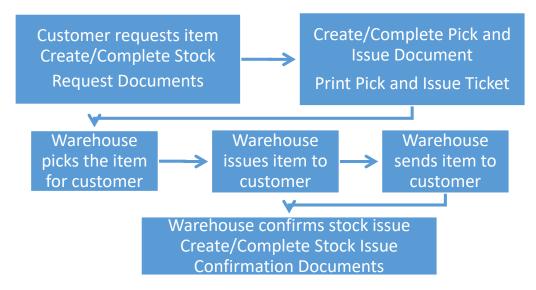


#### Indirect Stock Issue

Use the Indirect Stock Issue process to request items without physically going to the warehouse, reserve quantities for later delivery, or backorder items, if the warehouse permits backordering.

The Indirect Stock Issue process includes creating and completing the stock request document, creating and completing the pick and issue document, printing pick and issue tickets, and creating and completing the stock issue confirmation document.

If a department customer requests the stock item from your department's warehouse, you will need to use a Stock Request (SRQ) and Stock Issue Confirmation (CI) documents.



Let's get started with the Stock Request documents.

- The Stock Request (SRQ) allows requester to reserve quantities of stock items from an on-hand supply for later delivery.
- The Pick and Issue (PI) schedules previously reserved items to be picked up for delivery and releases them from quantity on hand.
- The Issue Confirmation (CI) records the number of goods issued to the requestor.

## STANDARD STOCK REQUEST (SRQ)

The Standard Stock Requisition (SRQ) document allows you to reserve quantities of stock items from an on-hand supply for later delivery.

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The Standard Stock Requisition (SRQ) document has the following detail sections:

- Header
- Accounting Distribution
- Commodity
- Accounting
- **Posting**



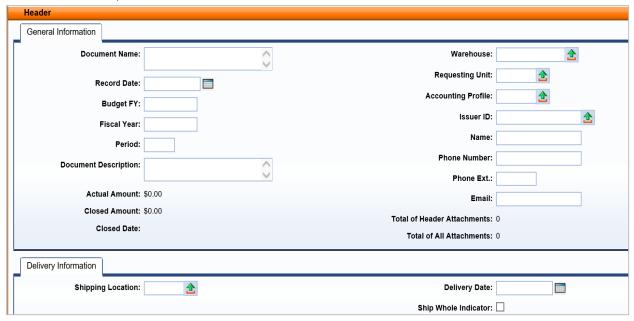
Any amount of stock that cannot be reserved due to insufficient inventory is marked as backordered, provided the Backordering option is selected on the Warehouse Table for the entered Warehouse. If the Backordering option is not selected and the Requested Quantity is greater than the Available Quantity, then the SRQ document is rejected.

Override errors are issued if the Requested Quantity is less than the Minimum Issue Quantity or greater than the Maximum Issue Quantity specified on the Inventory Table for the entered Stock Item.

#### **Header Section**

The Header has information that applies to the entire document. The Comments, Warehouse, Requesting Department and Issuer ID are required fields. In the Delivery Information Section, Shipping Location and Scheduled Delivery Date are required fields.



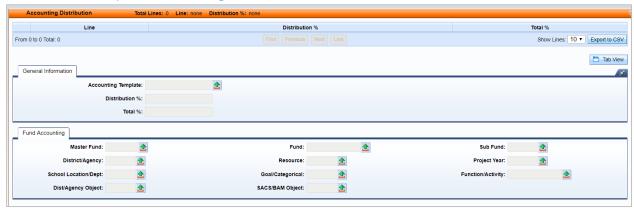


#### **Accounting Distribution Section**

The Accounting Distribution section lists the fund distribution across multiple line items. The accounting entered here can be pushed to all of the commodity lines to create corresponding accounting lines.



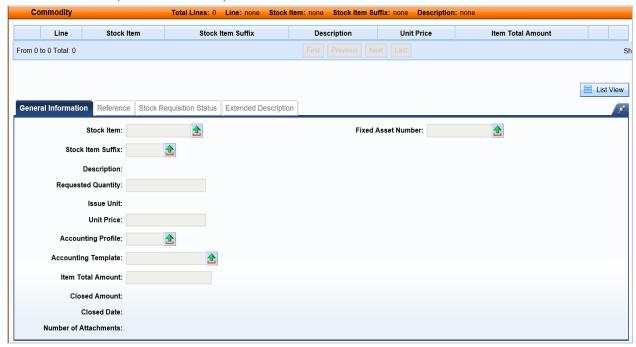
#### Standard Stock Request – Accounting Distribution



#### **Commodity Section**

The Commodity section lists all commodities associated with the issue of goods. Every SRQ document must have at least one commodity line, and each commodity line must have at least one accounting line. The Stock Item, Stock Item Suffix and Requested Quantity are required fields. The other fields will populate by default or are protected.

#### Standard Stock Request – Commodity



#### **Accounting Section**

The Accounting section lists the requestor's accounting funds for each commodity line. The required fields in this section are the accounting elements required to process the transaction. The required elements are determined by agency type. The Event Type and Line Amount fields populate by default.



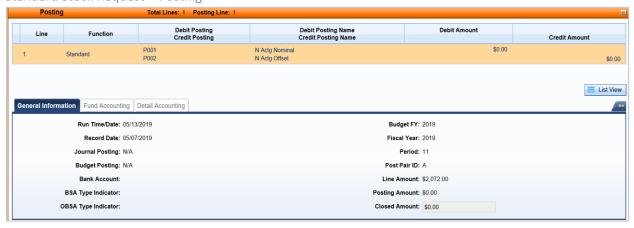
#### Standard Stock Request – Accounting



#### **Posting Section**

Posting line is a system-generated section of the document. Based on the entries made in the accounting line section, the system generates posting lines showing how the transaction is posted.

#### Standard Stock Request – Posting



#### Procedure Steps: How to create a Standard Stock Request document

- 1. In the Jump to field, enter SRQ
- 2. Click the **Go** button to open the Document Catalog
- 3. The **Code** field will be populated with the document code
- 4. Click the Create link
- 5. Enter the **Dept** code
- 6. Click the Auto Numbering field, enter the ID
- 7. Click the **Create** link. The Header of the SRQ document will open



- 8. Complete the **Header** Section, on the **General Information** section
  - In the Document Description field, enter a description for the SRQ
  - In the **Warehouse** field, select or enter your warehouse
  - In the Requesting Unit field, select or enter who is requesting the items
  - The value for the Issuer ID will default
  - In the Delivery Information section, in the Shipping Location field, select the shipping location
    - o In the **Scheduled Delivery Date** field, enter the requested date for delivery
- 9. On the Secondary Navigation Panel, click **Commodity** 
  - Click the Insert New Line button
  - In the Commodity field, select or enter the Commodity
  - In the Stock Item Suffix field, select or enter the Stock Item Suffix
  - In the Requested Quantity field, enter the quantity to be issued
  - Repeat steps 15-18 to add additional Stock Items to the OC document
- 10. On the Secondary Navigation Panel, click the **Accounting** section
  - Click the Insert New Line button
  - Click Save
  - Infer the accounting information by using either of the following:
    - o In the **Accounting Template** field, enter or select the template, if applicable.
    - On the Detail Account section, in the Function field, enter or select the function. Accounting lines have to be created for each commodity line.
- 11. Click the Validate button. Correct any identified errors.
- 12. Click the Submit button
- 13. Approving the pending SRQ, Dept Inv Manager role is required
- 14. Logout of AFIS
- 15. Log into AFIS using your manager login
  - Click on **Message Center** on the side bar
  - In the drop down click Worklist
  - Under Select Worklist click the arrow for the drop down and chose Dept Inv Approver
  - Select the document to be approved by checking the box and clicking Take Task
  - Under Select Worklist click the arrow for the drop down and chose Dept Inv Manager
  - Click on the task ID to review the task has been entered correctly. Once everything is verified, **Check the Box** and click **Approve**. Click **Close** when review is complete.
  - This approves the transaction and places it into final status

## ISSUE QUEUE INQUIRY (ISSQ)

Issue Queue Inquiry (ISSQ) page provides in-process information about all stock requisitions associated with the specified warehouse that have yet to be closed by a Stock Issue Confirmation (CI) document. This page is updated when Standard Stock Requisition (SRQ) documents are finalized and items are reserved. The Confirmation ID field and Pick Date are updated when Pick and Issue Order (PI)



documents are processed. Lines are deleted when the Stock Issue Confirmation (CI) documents are processed to final.

This page is the initial source that the Pick and Issue document uses to select Standard Stock Requisitions (SRQ) or Stock Issue Confirmation (CI) documents to process. This page links draft CI documents created by PI documents with their related SRQ document. This table is used for inquiry purposes only; all updates are performed by processing documents and batch jobs.

The SRQ document updates this page along with the Comments, Modified Date, Shipping Additional Info, Delivery Date and Warehouse whenever an SRQ processes to final and there are reserved quantities. The Shipping Additional Info field populates with the text entered on the Requested For field in the Delivery Information tab. When a PI document is processed to final it updates the Confirmation ID and the Pick Date for each CI document against its referenced SRQ. The Confirmation ID allows you to link to the CI document. When the CI document is processed to final its record is removed from the table.

#### Issue Queue Inquiry Browse Clea Warehouse : PSALOGWH Issue Code: Modified Date : Issue Department : Delivery Date Request Code: Issue ID: Pick Date : Request Department: Vendor Customer : Request ID: Document Description: Modified Date | Delivery Date | Pick Date | Shipping Additional Info | Vendor Customer Warehouse Stock Request Document Description Confirmation ID PSALOGWH SRQ HSA 51319AM5 05/07/2019 05/07/2019 ✓ PSALOGWH SRQ PSA 51319AM1 CI PSA 190000000063 1 05/07/2019 05/07/2019 05/07/2019 PSALOGWH SRQ PSA 51319AM2 CI PSA 190000000061 1 05/07/2019 05/07/2019 05/07/2019 PSALOGWH SRQ PSA 51319AM3 05/07/2019 05/07/2019 First Prev Next Last

#### Issue Queue Inquiry

## PICK AND ISSUE (PI)

The Pick and Issue (PI) is an Inventory Control document that is only used in conjunction with a Standard Stock Requisition (SRQ) document to create Pick and Issue Tickets and Stock Issue Confirmation (CI) documents.

This document selects previously reserved items to be picked for delivery and releases them from a reserved status. It also generates Pick Tickets that are used by the warehouse to select items, and generates a Stock Issue Confirmation document. The Issue Queue Inquiry (ISSQ) is the source that the Pick and Issue process uses to select which Standard Stock Requisitions documents to process.

The process of issuing materials from a warehouse begins with the initial entry of a stock requisition. The information provided on the SRQ can be copied forward in the creation of a Pick and Issue document. It should also be noted that the creation of a Pick and Issue document does not mean that



the items were actually issued and recorded in Inventory. The CI document ID indicated on the PI document (printed copy) or on the ISSQ still has to be submitted for posting.

Warehouse workers also have the option of selecting all SRQ documents waiting to be filled or SRQ documents with a specific delivery date. This allows the warehouse to fill multiple order at one time.

When the PI document is created with a function of Print New Pick Tickets, the document submits the offline program to print pick tickets for selected Standard Stock Requisitions (SRQ) for a specified warehouse. In addition, an Issue Confirmation (CI) document is generated for each pick ticket printed. The CI document is created and submitted to a Final status by the PI document creation. Finally, the Reserved Quantities, Released Quantities and On-Hand Quantities on the Standard Stock Requisition and Inventory table are updated.

#### Procedure Steps: How to create a Pick and Issue document for a Specific Delivery Date

- 1. In the **Jump to** field, enter **PI**
- 2. Click the **Go** button to open the Document Catalog
- 3. The **Code** field will be populated with the document code
- 4. Click the **Create** link
- 5. In the **Dept**, enter the Department code
- 6. Check the **Auto Number** check box
- 7. Click the **Create** link. The Header of the PI document will open
- 8. Complete the **Header** Section, on the **General Information** section
  - In the Document Description field enter a description for the purpose of the Pick and Issue document
  - In the Warehouse field, enter the warehouse code the stock items will be issued from
  - In the Pick and Issue Function field, select Print New Pick Tickets-Schedule Issue Confirmation
  - In the Selection Option field, select Specific Delivery Date
  - In the Specific Delivery Date field, enter the date to run the Pick and Issue against
- 9. Click the **Validate** button
- 10. Correct any system identified errors
- 11. Click the **Submit** button
- 12. The Pick and Issue document will print at the printer specified on the Warehouse table. Confirmation Issue documents will be created as a result of the creation of the Pick an Issue document. The Issue Confirmation documents are specified on the printed PI documents or can be found on the ISSQ.

#### Procedure Steps: How to print Pick and Issue form

- 1. Once the PI document has processed to Final the Pick and Issue form is available to be printed
- 2. In the Secondary Navigation click Message Center
- 3. In the list that appears under Message Center click **Forms.** The View Forms page will open

- 4. In the **Doc Code** field, enter **PI**
- Enter the **Document ID**



- 6. Once the PI Document appears in the list, click the View PDF link
- 7. The Inventory Warehouse Pick and Issue Report opens
- 8. In the upper right hand corner, click the **Print** icon
- 9. On print window, click the **Print** button
- 10. Click the Change button to print to a printer other than the defaulted printer
- 11. In the Print Destination list select the printer to print to
- 12. Click the **Print** button

## CONFIRMATION ISSUE (CI)

The Stock Issue Confirmation (CI) document allows you to record and confirm the quantity of goods issued to the requestor. The CI document must be created either by the Pick and Issue document or by coping forward the SRQ. The CI document must reference a Standard Stock Requisition (SRQ) document. When the CI document is created by the PI document the document is automatically submitted to final and the issue process is complete.

Every CI document must have at least one commodity line and each commodity line must have at least one accounting line.

The CI document has the following sections:

- Header
- Commodity
- Accounting

Each section has sub-categories that provide information regarding the CI document. It requires the same information found on the referenced SRQ document.

The Unit Price on the CI may be different than the Unit Price on the Inventory Management table and the referenced SRQ; however, an error that can be overridden is issued when it differs from the value on the INVN table. The CI document cannot be processed for a stock item which is not active or which has been marked for "Frozen for Accounting" on the Inventory Maintenance table.

A CI document can be deleted prior to it being submitted to final. Once it has been processed to final it can't be modified or cancelled.



## **Returning Inventory**

The Stock Return (SN) document allows the original requestor to return previously issued items back to the originating warehouse.

The SN document has the following sections:

- Header
- Accounting Distribution
- Commodity
- Commodity Detail (not being used)
- Accounting
- Posting

The Stock Return (SN) document does the following:

- Records the exact quantity of stock items that have been returned to the warehouse.
- Updates the exact quantity of returned stock items on the INVN and the referenced Standard Stock Requisition (SRQ) or Over the Counter (OC) document, if applicable.
- Correctly records the decrease in expense to the buyer and decrease in revenue for the seller.
- Uses the unit price from the original issue transaction even if the unit price has changed.

The SN document is created by copying forward the original SRQ or OC document. This ensures the correct commodity is returned to inventory. It also ensures that the accounting used on the original transaction is properly credited for the return at the price the items was issued. The user creating the transaction, either the person who created the order or the warehouse worker, has very little data to enter. They need to make sure the correct stock items are being returned and the returned quantity is correct.

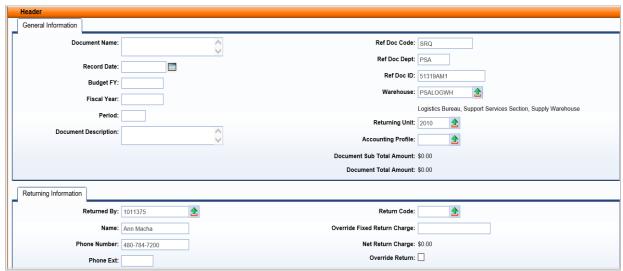
The SN documents cannot be processed for a stock item which is not active or has been Frozen for Accounting on the INVN table. This rule applies to the Parent and Child items of a grouped stock item. If either is not active or any of the Child items have been marked Frozen for Accounting on the Inventory table (Parent items cannot be marked as Frozen) the items cannot be returned.

#### **Header Section**

The Header has information that applies to the entire document. In the Returning Information Section, Returned By and Return Code are required fields.



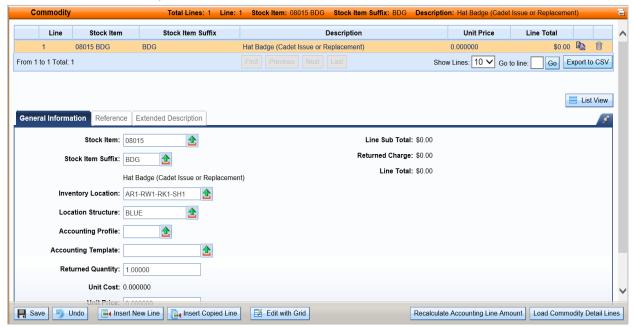
#### Stock Return – Header



### **Commodity Section**

The Commodity section lists all commodities associated with the original issue of goods. Any lines that are copied from the original issue document that are not being returned will need to be deleted from the document. Every OC document must have at least one commodity line, and each commodity line must have at least one accounting line. The Returned Quantity is a required field. The other fields will populate by default or are protected.

#### Stock Return – Commodity





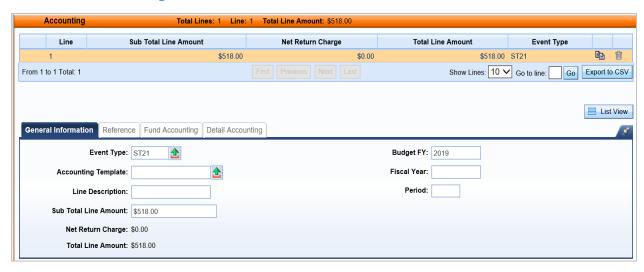
#### **Commodity Detail Section**

The Commodity Detail section updates the Inventory Maintenance Detail table; this table is not being used by agencies at this time, do not populate the fields in this section.

#### **Accounting Section**

The accounting section lists the requestor's accounting funds for each commodity line. The fields in this section populate from the referenced SRQ or OC document. The Event Type and Line Amount fields populate by default.

#### Stock Return – Accounting



#### **Posting Section**

Posting line is a system-generated section of the document. Based on the entries made in the accounting line section, the system generates posting lines showing how the transaction is posted.

Stock Return - Posting





#### Procedure Steps: How to create a Stock Return document

- 1. Create the SN document using the copy forward function from original SRQ or OC. Use the Document Catalog to locate the original issue transaction
- 2. In the Jump to field, enter SRQ or OC
- 3. Click the **Go** button to open the Document Catalog
- 4. The **Code** field will be populated with the Document Code
- 5. Click the Browse link
- 6. In the **Dept**, enter the *department* from the original SRQ/OC
- 7. Click the **Browse** link
- 8. Click on the **Document ID** of the document to use in the return
- 9. The Header of the SRQ document will open
- 10. Click the **Copy Forward** button. The Copy Forward page will open
- 11. Populate the Copy Forward page of the SRQ document
- 12. In the **Dept** field, enter the Doc Dept to process the return for
- 13. In the ID field, enter an ID
- 14. Select Target Doc Type of SN
- 15. Click the **OK** button to create the document
- 16. The document opens with most of the required fields populate
- 17. In the Header, Returning Information section, select a Return Code
- 18. In the Secondary Navigation section click Commodity. The Commodity section opens
- 19. In the grid at the top of the section, click on the **Trash Can** icon to delete any lines not included in the return
- 20. In the **Inventory Location** field, select the location the item will be returned to. Select the location with Location Priority 1
- 21. In the Returned Quantity field, enter the quantity to be returned
- 22. Click the Recalculate Accounting Line Amount button
- 23. Click the **Validate** button. Correct any errors
- 24. Click the Submit button
- 25. In the lower right corner, click the **Close** icon
- 26. On the Primary Navigation Panel, click **Home** to return to the home page



## Adjusting Inventory

The Inventory Adjustment (IA) document allows warehouse managers the ability to adjust quantities or unit cost values of on-hand items due to a change in on-hand quantity or unit cost. This document is also used during the Physical Inventory Reconciliation process to record adjustments to the on-hand quantity as a result of a physical count.

The Inventory Adjustment document has the following detail sections:

- Header
- Commodity
- Commodity Details (not being used)
- Accounting
- **Posting**



The IA document can adjust quantity or cost but not both on the same document unless the item is new and has no quantity on hand or dates associated with it.

#### **Header Section**

The Header has information that applies to the entire document. The Warehouse is the only required field that needs to be entered. The other fields populate by default.

Inventory Adjustment – Header



#### **Commodity Section**

The Commodity section lists all commodities associated with the issue of goods. Every IA document must have at least one commodity line. In the General Information section Stock Item, Stock Item Suffix, Inventory Location, and Location Structure are required fields. In the Adjustment Information section, Change in Quantity or Change in Unit Cost fields are required. The IA should have either field populated (not both) on the same transaction. The Adjustment Code is also a required field. Other fields will populate by default or are protected.



#### Inventory Adjustment – Commodity



### **Commodity Detail Section**

The Commodity Detail section updates the Inventory Maintenance Detail table (INVND).

#### **Accounting Section**

The accounting section infers the elements to process this transaction from the Warehouse table. The Event Type and Line Amount fields populate by default.

#### Inventory Adjustment – Accounting

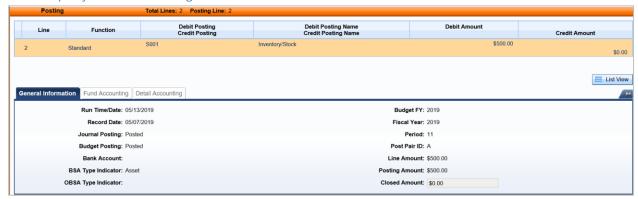


#### **Posting Section**

Posting line is a system-generated section of the document. Based on the entries made in the accounting line section, the system generates posting lines showing how the transaction is posted.



#### Inventory Adjustment – Posting



## Procedure Steps: How to create an Inventory Adjustment (IA) document to adjust the quantity of an item in inventory

- 1. In the **Jump to** field, enter **IA**
- 2. Click the **Go** button to open the Document Catalog
- 3. The **Code** field will be populated with the document code
- 4. Click the **Create** link
- 5. In the **Dept**, enter the Department code
- 6. Click the Create link
- 7. In the **ID** field enter the ID
- 8. Click the **Create** link. The Header of the IA document will open
- 9. Complete the **Header** Section, on the **General Information** section
  - In the **Document Description** field, enter the description details for the adjustment.
  - In the Warehouse field, enter the warehouse code to make the adjustment
- In the Secondary Navigation section click Commodity. The Commodity section opens
  - Click the **Insert New Line** button
  - Under the General Information tab, in the Stock Item field, select the Stock Item
  - In the Stock Item Suffix field, select the Stock Item Suffix. This could auto populate when pulling in the stock item from the search page
  - In the Inventory Location select the inventory location for the item. Select the location with **Location Priority 1**
  - Under the Adjustment Information tab, in the Change in Quantity field enter the quantity to add to inventory
- 11. In the **Adjustment Code** field select the reason for the adjustment
- 12. Click the **Validate** button. Correct any system identified errors
- 13. Click the **Submit** button

#### Take an Item out of Inventory

In order to take an item out of inventory there are several steps that need to be completed. First navigate to the INVNQ page and verify that here are no outstanding transactions pending in the



Reserved, Released, Backordered, and On Order or Currently Requested buckets. If there are pending transactions, they will need to be processed to final before the item can be inactivated.

Once you have confirmed that there are no pending transactions an IA document will need to be created that will reduce the On Hand quantity to zero. When creating the IA document, the Change in Quantity will need to be entered as a negative value and the Adjustment Code selected should be for an inactive item. After the IA document has been processed to final, the item can be inactivated on the INVN table. The item will no longer be displayed in search result on inventory documents

#### Procedure Steps: How to process an IA document to take an item out of inventory

- 1. In the **Jump To** field, enter **INVNQ**
- 2. Click the **Go** button to open the page
- 3. In the search window, enter the code for the **Stock Item** and **Suffix**
- 4. Click the **OK** link
- 5. Verify there are no pending transactions for this item by confirming the quantities in the transaction buckets are zero
- 6. Create an IA document to reduce the quantity to zero
- 7. In the **Jump to** field, enter **IA**
- 8. Click the **Go** button to open the Document Catalog
- 9. The **Code** field will be populated with the document code
- 10. Click the **Create** link
- 11. In the **Dept**, enter the Department code
- 12. Click the **Create** link
- 13. Click the **Auto Numbering** checkbox
- 14. Click the **Create** link. The Header of the IA document will open
- 15. In the Warehouse field, enter the warehouse code of the item to be removed from inventory.
- 16. Complete the **Header** Section, on the **General Information** section
  - Click the Insert New Line button
  - In the Stock Item field, select the Stock Item
  - In the Stock Item Suffix field, select the Stock Item Suffix
  - In the Inventory Location field, select the inventory location for the item. Select the location with Location Priority 1
  - In the Change in Quantity field, enter the quantity to be removed from inventory. This is the negative amount of the On Hand quantity from the INVNQ table.
  - In the Adjustment Code field, select the reason for the adjustment
- 17. Click the Validate button
- 18. Correct any system identified errors
- 19. Click the **Submit** button



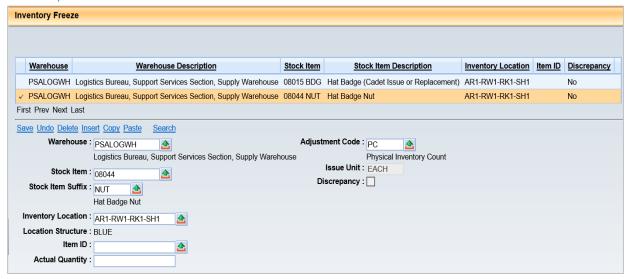
If the warehouse is using Track Quantity by Location, then a commodity line will need to be added for each location and the On Hand Quantity will need to be entered for each location.



## **Inventory Physical Count Process**

The Inventory Freeze (INVF) table allows you to search, maintain, and delete items that need to be counted, record the actual number of items in inventory, and finally, verify any discrepancies between the stock items on hand and the quantity recorded in AFIS.

#### **Inventory Freeze**



#### **Inventory Freeze Page**

The Inventory Freeze (INVF) page is populated in two ways. You can either directly update the table, or run the Inventory Freeze batch process to select records from the Inventory (INVN) page and add them to the Inventory Freeze page. To create a record directly on this page requires, at a minimum, a unique Warehouse, Stock Item, and Stock Item Suffix combination, and a valid Adjustment Code on the Adjustment Code (ADJC) table. Once the record is validated and saved, the corresponding record on the Inventory Maintenance (INVN) table is set to frozen by automatically updating the Frozen flag on the INVN table. Once an Item is frozen, it cannot be requested, issued, received, or transferred until it has been reconciled and released (unfrozen).

#### **Inventory Freeze Batch Job**

The Inventory Freeze batch job will, based on selection criteria, flag stock items frozen for physical inventory count. While frozen, these items cannot be issued from the warehouse. A list of frozen items is produced to use during the count.

#### **Count Cards**

A Cycle Count report is available through infoAdvantage and can be used as a tool to enter counts. This report can be exported as an excel spreadsheet and used to enter your agency item counts.

#### Reconciliation

Reconciliation Posting searches the Inventory Freeze Table (INVF) for all records, or all records matching particular warehouses. If there is a discrepancy between the Actual Quantity and the On Hand Quantity



of the Inventory Item, then an Inventory Adjustment document is created to reconcile this difference. Otherwise if the Quantities are equal, the Inventory Freeze record is deleted, and the Inventory Item is set to unfrozen.

The Inventory Adjustment document is used during the physical inventory reconciliation process to record adjustments to the on-hand quantity as a result of a physical count discrepancy.

#### Procedure Steps: How to initiate the Inventory Freeze Process.

- 1. Agencies will notify GAO of their Physical Count dates for their warehouses
- 2. GAO will schedule the Inventory Freeze job to run to freeze the warehouse on the identified date
- 3. GAO will notify the agency that the warehouse has been frozen
- 4. The agency will run the Cycle Count report via infoAdvantage and export the report to an excel spreadsheet
- 5. Agency will perform the physical count
- 6. Agency will email the Cycle Count report with ONLY the final counts that should be updated in the system
- 7. GAO will run the Reconciliation Posting Job and generate IA documents to record adjustments to on-hand quantity for items with a discrepancy



# Appendix A

# Terminology

The terms listed below are used throughout this training guide.

Acronym	Full Name / Description		
ABCP	ABC Classification Parameter		
ADJC	Adjustment Code Table		
AFIS	Arizona Financial Information System		
BFY	Budget Fiscal Year		
COA	Chart of Accounts		
COMM	Commodity Table		
IA	Inventory Adjustment		
INVF	Inventory Freeze Table		
INVNQ	Inventory Inquiry Table		
INVN	Inventory Maintenance Table		
INVNU	Inventory Usage History and Forecast Maintenance		
OC	Over-the-Counter Document		
RC	Receiver Document		
RETC	Return Code		
SRQ	Standard Stock Request		
TI	Stock Transfer Issue		
TR	Stock Transfer Receipt		
UNSPSC	United Nations Standard Products and Services Code		
WHSE	Warehouse Table		



# Appendix B

## Icons

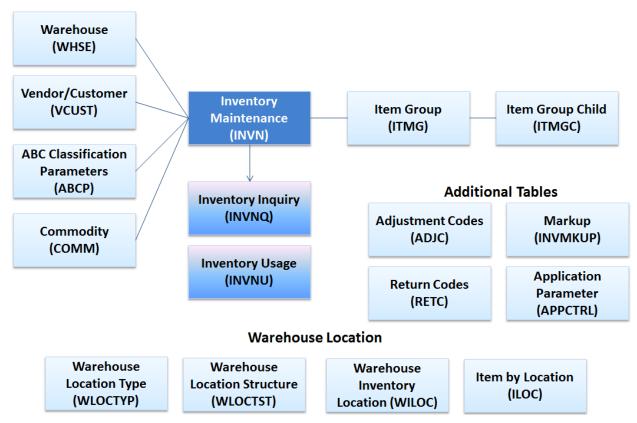
Icons used throughout this course are listed below:

Navigation Icon	Icon	Behavior
Action Menu	Action Menu	Displays a menu of available actions that can be performed on that page.
Calendar Tool		Available for selecting dates or date ranges from an interactive calendar.
Check Box		Used to indicate whether the condition is on (checked) or off (unchecked).
Close Window	×	This button is located at the top right corner of a window and closes the window when selected.
Copy Line		Used to copy the current line. Use with the Insert Copied Line link.
Delete		Used on a line (accounting, commodity) to delete the current line.
Drop-down List	•	Provides a static list of values available for selection.
Eyeball		Used to display additional details.
Pick List	<b></b>	Provides a list of related reference data items available for selection.
Rollups	₩ 1	Used to expand and collapse sections of a page. The down arrow expands all of the available sections. The side arrow collapses the sections.



## Appendix C

## Tables Managed by GAO



## Warehouse (WHSE)

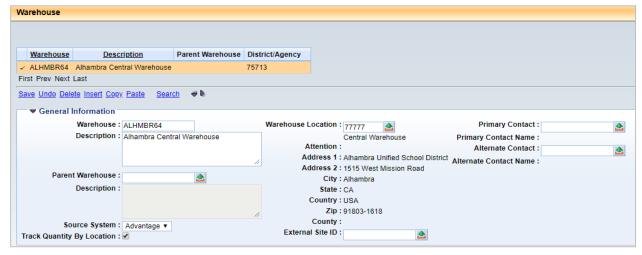
The Warehouse page has five sections:

- **General Information**
- **Management Control**
- **Default Event Types**
- Warehouse Fund Accounting
- Warehouse Detail Accounting

The General Information section is where the warehouse code, description and location are set up. The Track Quantity by Location flag indicates if the warehouse is tracking inventory at the location level (checked) or at the stock item level (unchecked).

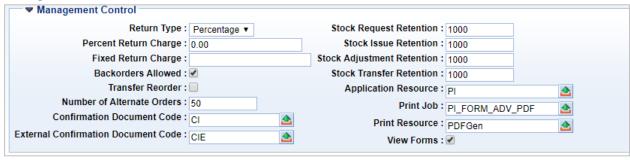


#### General Information - Warehouse Table



Management Controls has configuration related to stock returns, and a setting for allowing backorders. The section also identifies the document code that will be used to process Stock Issue Conformation documents and define the printer that will be used to print Pick and Issue tickets.

#### Management Control - Warehouse Table



Default Event Types establish the event types that will default for Requisitions, Purchase Order and Payment Request documents when a warehouse is entered. The Accounting Method of Consumption has been established for agencies using inventory. With the consumption method the warehouse does not recognize any expenditure for inventory items until they are issued from the warehouse.

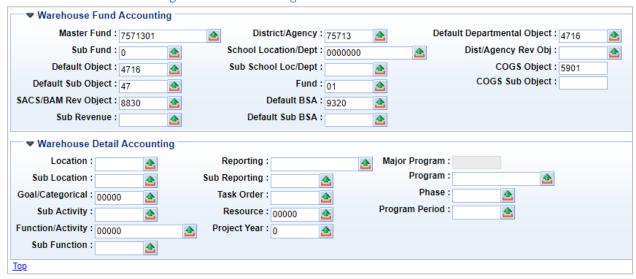
#### Default Event Types - Warehouse Table



The Warehouse Fund and Detail Accounting identify the sellers accounting and is inferred onto inventory transactions.



#### Warehouse Fund Accounting & Detail Accounting - Warehouse Table



## WAREHOUSE GROUP (WHSG)

The Warehouse Group table displays Parent and Child warehouse relationship information. It is updated only from the Warehouse table when the Parent Warehouse field is selected on the General Information tab.

## Additional Configuration

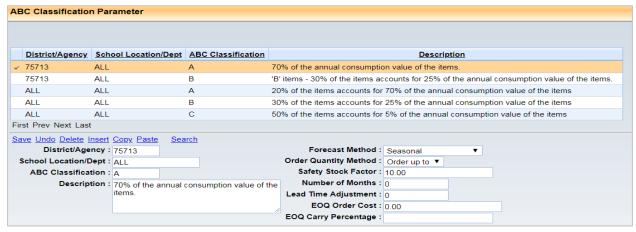
Before the Inventory process can begin in Advantage Inventory, both Inventory specific must be set up. Some of these tables come pre-loaded with data, while others may need to be populated manually.

#### ABC Classification Parameters (ABCP)

The ABC Classification Parameters (ABCP) table establishes classifications used for; controlling stock levels, calculating and forecasting stock levels, reorder points, and lead-times. Each item must be tied to an ABC Classification. Normally, the values on this table are determined when inventory is first implemented and they rarely change.



#### **ABC Classification Parameter**



## ADJUSTMENT CODE (ADJC)

The Adjustment Code (ADJC) table is used to define valid reasons why a stock item required an adjustment to inventory. In addition, the Adjustment Code table also allows you to define the Object code to charge when posting an adjustment. When making an adjustment to inventory, the system requires a valid reason. The Adjustment Code table is used to add, modify, and delete valid reasons for adjustments to inventory.

An inventory user enters a unique record into this table so that it can be used on the Inventory Adjustment (IA) document. An Adjustment Code cannot be deleted from this table, if it is being used on the IA document.

The Inventory Freeze process also uses the values found on the Adjustment Code (ADJC) table. The Use for Reconciliation flag identifies the Adjustment Code (and Object code) that will be used by the reconciliation batch process when creating Inventory Adjustment documents to correct discrepancies in inventory counts.

#### Adjustment Code





### RETURN CODE (RETC)

The Return Code (RETC) table is used to setup valid Return Codes to define why the stock item is returned to inventory.

An inventory user enters a unique record in this table so that it can be used on the Stock Return (SN) document. A Return Code cannot be deleted from this table, if it is being used on a SN document.

#### Return Code



## ITEM GROUP (ITMG)

Item Group allows you to group items for kits. Assign the parent and the children.

## ITEM GROUP CHILD (ITMGC)

This query table identifies all Parent Stock Items in which an individual Stock Item is a child.

## Inventory Location Set Up

There are four tables used to create the location structure (aisle, row, and bin) for warehouses. The tables are:

- Warehouse Location Type
- Warehouse Location Structure
- Warehouse Inventory Location
- Inventory Location

In this lesson we will review how to set up each of the tables, to allow for tracking item quantities at each inventory location and how item is assigned to inventory locations.



## WAREHOUSE LOCATION TYPE (WLOCTYP)

The Warehouse Location Type (WLOCTYP) table allows you to assign different names to standard types of warehouse locations based on their own internal classification and naming convention.

The Warehouse Location Type can be created to have the locations types available to all warehouses defining their warehouse structure.

#### Warehouse Location Type Warehouse Location Type Warehouse Location Type Name AISLE ALL BAY Bav ALL BIN1 Bin 1 ALL BIN2 Bin 2 ALL BOX Box CAGE Cage ALL ALL CART Cart ALL COLDSTORE Cold Storage CONTAINER ALL Container ALL DOCK Dock First Prev Next Last Save Undo Delete Insert Copy Paste Search \*Warehouse : ALL Description: Aisle \*Warehouse Location Type : AISLE Name : Aisle District/Agency: ALL

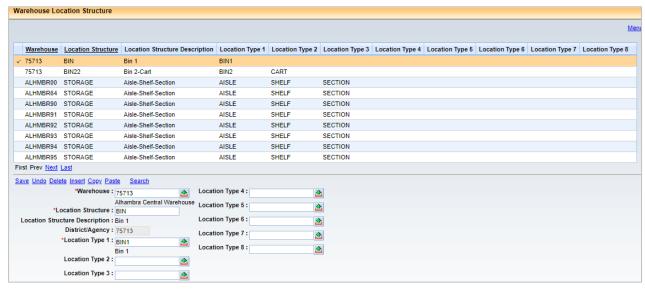
## WAREHOUSE LOCATION STRUCTURE (WLOCST)

The Warehouse Location Structure (WLOCST) page allows for the definition of all allowable inventory location identification structures for a given Warehouse. Up to eight levels of identification may be defined for each warehouse location structure. The Location Type 1 through 8 fields provide a pick list to the Warehouse Location Type (WLOCTYP) page, and are automatically filtered to only display values that are valid for the Warehouse selected on WLOCST.

The WLOCST page ensures that the inventory locations are properly created, as defined on the WLOCTYP page. For example, if you want to ensure that every Inventory Location has the proper Aisle, Rack, Shelf, and Bin designation, then you can set up allowable location structures that ensure that all bins have parent shelves, all shelves have parent racks, and all racks have parent aisles. Similarly, if you choose to simply use Bin locations, then you can set up this table to prevent Bin locations from having a parent location type (that is, only Location Type 1 is populated).



#### Warehouse Location Structure



## WAREHOUSE INVENTORY LOCATION (WILOC)

The Warehouse Inventory Location (WILOC) page captures the available storage location within a warehouse based on the values in the Location Structure and Location Type 1 through 8 fields. Valid Location Structures are defined on the Warehouse Location Structure (WLOCST) page.

Based on the Location Structure selected on WILOC, the Location Type fields are inferred from WLOCST. You must then populate the Location ID 1 through 8 fields if a value exists in the corresponding Location Type 1 through 8 fields. You can optionally populate the Barcode field.

This page allows multiple records per Warehouse/Location Structure combination. However, only one record is allowed per the combination of Warehouse / Location Structure / Inventory Location / Location Type 1-8 / Location ID 1-8.

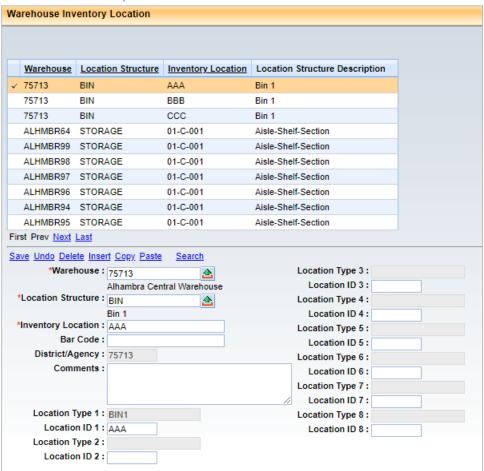
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APPCCTRL – defined the separators used when creating the Inventory Location field.



#### Warehouse Inventory Location



## INVENTORY BY LOCATION (ILOC)

A stock item may be stored in one or more locations within a warehouse. The Inventory by Location (ILOC) page records the quantity stored for each location for a given stock item. This page also allows you to assign a Location Priority to each of the locations that have the stock item.

An item can be tracked at the stock item level only or by location.

Quantity from the location with the highest priority (1 being the highest and 99 being the lowest) is used first throughout the inventory system. If the Track Quantity by Location flag is not checked on the Inventory Maintenance (INVN) record, then only the location with the highest priority is used and the Quantity of all other listed locations should be zero. If quantities exist at the other locations, then those amounts should be added to the On Hand Quantity for the primary location. If the value of the Track Quantity by Location flag is changed, then you must create an Inventory Adjustment (IA) document to modify the On Hand Quantity fields accordingly.



### Inventory by Location

